

Entertainment.

COMING SOON.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
WORLD-RENDOWNED ZOOLOGICAL
AGGREGATION.

THERE IS NOTHING IN ASIA TO EQUAL THIS
FIRST-CLASS EXHIBITION.

L. MAYA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 23, 1888. 1974

NOTICES to Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP PREUSSEN,
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS
OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS COMPANY, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

OPTIONAL CARGO will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. to-morrow, the 29th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at Wanshoo, the 12th December, at 1 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 28, 1888. 2005

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NOTTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

GENERAL BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 19, 1888. 1760

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY
AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors:—MESSRS. P. W. WILLARD
AND JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
1st December, 1888.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN'S
GREAT FARCE COMEDY, ENTITLED:

'NAP,'

IN A PULLMAN PARLACE CAR
CAST OF CHARACTERS.

NAP (a crushed Comedian) Mr. JOHN F. LORD LOVELL (travelling for his health) SHERIDAN

Henry Irving Brown (a Tragedian) Phil. Ray

Professor Boodle (Lord Lovell's companion) Timoty Mudd (of Mudd Spring) A. Satch

Ferdy Vanderbilt (a Young Blood) C. Fisher

Harry Jerome (his friend) H. M. Immo

Georgy Astor ('So Glad') W. Cripps

James McNaib (a Buff) G. Cleveland

Peter Neverlast (a Postman) G. Harrison

Jocko (an Ape) W. Hasson

Mrs. Mudd (a Talkative Lady) Miss E. Satch

Clarissa (her Daughter) Mabel Hare

Julia Lovelace Vera Patey

Nancy Powers Nellie Arline

Lulu Langtry Potters Flo. Morrison

Sarah (a Stage-struck Housemaid) G. Whiteford

Spivens (love with Nap) Act I.—Mud Springs Baths.

Act II.—Interior of Pullman Palace Car.

Mr. Sheridan will sing 'The Way to the Zoo' and 'Ham and Strich O' Hara.'

Medley Duet & HIGHLAND FLING with Miss Wanshoo, and his COMIC PARODY

on 'Queen of my Heart.'

Recitation and Chorus 'The Assassination of Cock Robin' by the Company, &c., &c.

Hongkong, November 30, 1888. 2012

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Steamship

Festivus

will leave for the above

place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, November 30, 1888. 2010

To-day's Advertisements.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of TEN DOLLARS per Share is Due on the 20th day of December, 1888.

SHAREHOLDERS will please PAY the AMOUNT due upon their Shares to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

By Order, A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 30, 1888. 209

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GENERAL WEDDE, German steamer, Capt. Schlechmann.—Molchers & Co.

OMEGA, British barque, Capt. N. Brown, Edward Schellbach & Co.

RAPHAEL, American ship, Captain E. W. Harkness.—Order.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 29, 1888:—

Elsa, German steam-tug, 747, J. Leibnitz, Hohls & Co.

Amoy, 25, Sugar.—ARNHOLD, KARLHEIM & Co.

November 30:—

Serthe, French steamer, 40, Lebued, Roilois.

Thales, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 29, General.—DOUGLAS SHIPSTEAM CO.

Faith, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Crook, Shanghai November 27, General.—A. Crook, N. Co.

Ulysses, British steamer, 1,526, S. H. Butler, Liverpool October 13, and Nov. 28, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

November 31:—

Archie, French steamer, 40, Lebued, Roilois.

Amoy, 25, Sugar.—ARNHOLD, KARLHEIM & Co.

November 30:—

Perseus, German steam-tug, 747, J. Leibnitz, Hohls & Co.

Thales, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 29, General.—DOUGLAS SHIPSTEAM CO.

Faith, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Crook, Shanghai November 27, General.—A. Crook, N. Co.

Ulysses, British steamer, 1,526, S. H. Butler, Liverpool October 13, and Nov. 28, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

November 29:—

Name, for Coast Ports

Amoy, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

Naou, British gunboat, for Sandakan.

Marie, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per Thales, from Taiwanfoo, Mr. Richard

son, and 109 Chinese.

Per Faith, from Shanghai, Mr. Samson, and brother, Mr. E. D. Myde, Mrs. Mude and children, Mrs. Cross, Miss M. Williams, and 205 Chinese.

Per Ulysses, from Liverpool, &c., &c.

For CHINAKTANG.—

Per Amoy, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 2nd December.

For SINGAPORE.—

Per Bellona, at 3:30 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th December.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Per Victoria, at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th December.

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NOTICE.

We read that by the German mail steamer *Preussen*, an Italian opera company of 12 male and 18 female artists, was coming out for Manila.

In many ways, says the *Singapore Free Press*, this idiotic bird-hunting scare is becoming a nuisance and an inconvenience even to the European residents, as it is interfering with the proper supply of the daily necessities of life. For instance we are told that the Clear Water Dairy Farm manager is having difficulties with his delivery coolies who have all deserted their work through panic, thus bringing to a standstill the supply of milk to customers. It is hoped that this will be remedied in a day or two, but meanwhile the Farm Manager can do no more than express regret and rely upon the indulgent consideration of his constituents. Where there are young children depending largely for their food upon a daily supply of pure milk it is obvious that this foolish scare is responsible for the infliction of a serious deprivation of an indispensable article.

We are glad to know that the audience question has been amicably settled in Corom, Mr. Colin M. Ford, H.M.'s Consul-General, having duly received by the King a short time since. It is well known that Mr. Denby had nothing whatever to do with the previous *contretemps*, and there is good reason to believe that it was Mr. Yen, the Chinese Resident, who endeavoured to do the disservice, though this was shown to be attributed to Mr. Denby. —*N. C. Daily News.*

This ice has come down so suddenly in the Newchwang river that three steamers which had gone up to load and to clear out suddenly in ballast on Saturday morning, the *Feiling*, *Hengchou*, and *Kaiping*, to the great disgust, no doubt, of the charterers, who have their cargoes ready, and of the owners, who loss the freight. It is hardly likely that there will be another spell of warmer weather, which will enable the steamers to return, and complete their charter. H.M.S. *Cochrane's* dock was not ready, and she also had to leave abruptly, which will be a great disappointment to the Newchwang folk. —*N. C. Daily News.*

REURNING to the new concession, said to be granted to the American Syndicate, the *N. C. Daily News* says:—Among business men here, who are well acquainted with Chinese affairs, great doubts are expressed as to the concessions which are said to have been given, or that will be soon granted. It is not thought probable that concessions of any great extent will be given, but they may be granted for the telephone scheme, which was Count Mitzkiewicz's ostensible reason for his visit to China. Then again it is pointed out that China is in no special financial difficulties at the present time, but either the Central Government or the Provincial ones are almost always in need of some ready money, owing to their want of a proper financial system. At present the Peking Government persistently refuses to take money to any extent, although it is almost forced upon it on terms on which several European countries would like to be able to borrow. And although some of the Viceroy would be glad to borrow moderate sums for current needs, the Imperial Government will not issue Edicts to enable them to do so.

TRANSLATION OF A PREFACE TO A WORK ON SCIENCE BY LI HUNG-CHANG.

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, having instructed Dr Joseph Edkins to translate into Chinese a *Science Primer Series* in Sixteen Parts, and having that work now ready for publication, has asked me to write a Preface. When the ancient spirit-like sages introduced things for the use of the people, whether they were forms and phenomena, order and mechanism, or concrete things, all was reality and no tissue of mere abstractions. The scholar was expected to be thoroughly conversant with heaven, earth, and man; and then a youth went to school to be taught writing and counting, the investigation of laws and the perfecting of arts, which constitute the basis of real education. But by and by this idea fell into neglect, and there grew up a frothy and inane style of learning which has been gradually swamping the natural intelligence of our youth and threatening to land the whole Empire in a state of general incompetency. In Europe, on the other hand, science has long held the first place in education, and at the present time it is more than ever to the front. Schools of science stand within sight one of another, and men of talent come forth from them in hundreds. Such are the men who rise to eminence in the State, or attain to wealth in the community, each one proving himself competent in some capacity to further the national prosperity and power. These Books, sixteen in number, are, in the original, published by the College (sic) of Macmillan. The principles are easy and obvious and their application varied and extensive; every subject is made plain from its first elements to its last details, the principles being unfolded and the applications made in each case. Truly they are excellent books for beginners, and the scholarship of Dr Edkins and the prolific mind of Sir Robert Hart evidenced here both deserve to be immortalized. Sir Robert has been now in charge of the Customs for thirty years, and his perseverance, ability, uprightness, and modesty are renowned in China and Europe. He is a gentleman well known indeed throughout this Empire, and our mutual intimacy has been of still longer standing. On the eve of his departure for Europe on furlough in the present year, this work having reached completion, Sir Robert has sent once and again to urge the penning of these lines, which is also a fresh reminder of his earnest perseverance. Since I was promoted from military service to a viceroyalty in the South and in the North, first, at Nanking, in connection with the Arsenal, I had books on European science translated and printed, altogether, large and small; as many as ten; and then, when I came to Chihli, I established schools and employed European teachers for the instruction of the more intelligent youths of good family.

"His Excellency's allusion to the 12th, here is rather awkward. He well applies the words 與物以前民用—They introduced the spirit-like things (i.e. the divine, the good, and virtuous) that the people might use them (i.e. for diversion). There is no such sense to that—*Fraser.*

ly, by which means the way has been gradually prepared and the matter ventilated, so that now a College for higher education is being founded; and Sir Robert Hart's books, coming so opportunely and so much in accord with my ideas, give me great joy. Mencius says, 'You may give a man a pair of compasses and a square, but you cannot make him skilful,' yet here we have the means of making men skilful. Again, Confucius says, 'People may be made to use methods, but cannot be made to understand them,' which Ho Yen takes to refer to the lower people who indeed cannot understand, but not to scholars whom the Sage's words are meant to stimulate to exertion, and who ought to understand. To the interpretation of Chu Hi it would seem that the Sage's wish was that the people should be all fools; but that sentiment is Lao-tse's and not at all the meaning of the Sage. When in the first year of T'ung Chih, Dr. Martin of the Tung-wen-kwan completed his book *An Introduction to Science*, the Vice-President Hsu was astonished at the revelations in it of things never before heard; but if he were to see the present work I think he would be still more at a loss for words to express his admiration and praise.

Written by Li Hung-chang, Imperial Commissioner, Instructor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of Wen Hua Tien, Viceroy of Chihli, and Earl of the first order of Syu.

The Preface of which the above is a translation, is memorable as containing an unqualified condemnation of the old and estate system of Chinese education and degrees, and an unqualified endorsement of the policy of introducing in its place the cultivation of European science. Even Li Hung-chang must quote the Classics, but he has to adapt their words to his own ideas, and seems glad to have a fling at Chu Hi, the great orthodox expounder of classic lore in whom the common herd are supposed implicitly to believe.

J. CHALMERS.

Amoy. 27th Nov., 1888.

At a meeting of the Amoy Chapter held on Saturday, the 24th, the following Brethren were elected as office-bearers for the next year:—

F. W. Bruce M.E.Z.
W. C. Howard M.E.H.
W. Christy M.E.J.
B. N. Jenkins Scribe E.
J. G. Gotz Scribe N.
W. C. Lewis Treasurer
T. W. Wright Prin. Soj.
W. Wilson Steward
H. J. Wood Junior.

The British barque *Safuma* arrived on the 26th from Newchwang, and reported that the 2nd mate fell from aloft after leaving Newchwang. The injured man was removed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

On the 24th a murder was committed in one of the numerous Chinese brothels, at Amoy, one of the inmates killing a visitor when he was asleep by cutting his throat; it is supposed that jealousy is the cause. On Sunday a terrible disaster occurred at a place called Tung-wa-to, resulting in the loss of between 18 and 20 lives. From what I can learn one of the native passenger junks left Amoy at about 8 o'clock in the morning for Tung-wa, with about 50 passengers on board besides the crew of 6 men. When passing Tung-wa-to, a sudden N.E. squall struck and capsized her. According to the latest information, there are over 20 men and 5 women missing.

VILLAGE LIFE IN CHINA. (Written for the "China Mail.")

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.

The prominent place given to education in China renders the Chinese Village School an object of more than common interest, for it is here that by far the greater number of the educated men of the empire receive their first intellectual training. While the schools of one District may be a little better or worse than those of another District, there is probably no country in the world where there is so much uniformity in the standards of instruction, and in all its details, as in China. The observation is occasionally to be met with in books on China, that this country had a common school system for ages before England was civilized. The accuracy of this statement will doubtless depend upon what is meant by a "common school system." Phraseology of this sort is not unlikely to suggest the idea of counties, parishes, and school-districts, Commissioners of Public Instruction, Supervisors, and School Boards. All such conceptions must be summarily dismissed. The Village School is generally a private one, that is, one in which the parents of the pupils make their own arrangements with the teacher. The term "Public School" signifies merely that the funds for the payment of the teacher are provided from a public source, but such schools constitute but a fraction of the whole number, and probably do not differ in any important particular from private schools. As early as the 11th moon, and sometimes before 8th moon in over, or in September, it is usual to make arrangements for the school of the coming year. School-masters are proverbially the poorest of men, and for two excellent reasons the supply is always far in advance of the demand, and the man who can just manage to get a scanty subsistence by teaching a school, can often get no subsistence at all in any other way. To the enormous over-supply of school teachers, it is due, that one of the most honest of the callings is in some way secured a great reputation, and that the country school-master, who can compete for a situation within a very small area only, is often remunerated with but a mere pittance and allowance of grain supposed to be adequate for his food, and sup-

plied stalks for fuel, and a sum in money, frequently not exceeding \$10, for the year. It is not very uncommon to meet teachers who have but one or two pupils and who receive, for their services, little or nothing more than their food. To the natural inquiry whether it was worth his while to teach for such slender compensation, a teacher of this class replied, that it was better than staying at home, with nothing to eat. These are the wages of the village school-master, the command to reply to the question, whether there is a school in the village, is that the villagers cannot afford to hire a teacher. The reason why it cannot be afforded becomes obvious upon a very brief acquaintance with the facts. Ho Yen takes to refer to the lower people who indeed cannot understand, but not to scholars whom the Sage's words are meant to stimulate to exertion, and who ought to understand. To the interpretation of Chu Hi it would seem that the Sage's wish was that the people should be all fools; but that sentiment is Lao-tse's and not at all the meaning of the Sage. When in the first year of T'ung Chih, Dr. Martin of the Tung-wen-kwan completed his book *An Introduction to Science*, the Vice-President Hsu was astonished at the revelations in it of things never before heard; but if he were to see the present work I think he would be still more at a loss for words to express his admiration and praise.

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THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.

The prominent place given to education in China renders the Chinese Village School an object of more than common interest, for it is here that by far the greater number of the educated men of the empire receive their first intellectual training. While the schools of one District may be a little better or worse than those of another District, there is probably no country in the world where there is so much uniformity in the standards of instruction, and in all its details, as in China. The observation is occasionally to be met with in books on China, that this country had a common school system for ages before England was civilized. The accuracy of this statement will doubtless depend upon what is meant by a "common school system." Phraseology of this sort is not unlikely to suggest the idea of counties, parishes, and school-districts, Commissioners of Public Instruction, Supervisors, and School Boards. All such conceptions must be summarily dismissed. The Village School is generally a private one, that is, one in which the parents of the pupils make their own arrangements with the teacher. The term "Public School" signifies merely that the funds for the payment of the teacher are provided from a public source, but such schools constitute but a fraction of the whole number, and probably do not differ in any important particular from private schools. As early as the 11th moon, and sometimes before 8th moon in over, or in September, it is usual to make arrangements for the school of the coming year. School-masters are proverbially the poorest of men, and for two excellent reasons the supply is always far in advance of the demand, and the man who can just manage to get a scanty subsistence by teaching a school, can often get no subsistence at all in any other way. To the enormous over-supply of school teachers, it is due, that one of the most honest of the callings is in some way secured a great reputation, and that the country school-master, who can compete for a situation within a very small area only, is often remunerated with but a mere pittance and allowance of grain supposed to be adequate for his food, and sup-

plied stalks for fuel, and a sum in money, frequently not exceeding \$10, for the year. It is not very uncommon to meet teachers who have but one or two pupils and who receive, for their services, little or nothing more than their food. To the natural inquiry whether it was worth his while to teach for such slender compensation, a teacher of this class replied, that it was better than staying at home, with nothing to eat. These are the wages of the village school-master, the command to reply to the question, whether there is a school in the village, is that the villagers cannot afford to hire a teacher. The reason why it cannot be afforded becomes obvious upon a very brief acquaintance with the facts. Ho Yen takes to refer to the lower people who indeed cannot understand, but not to scholars whom the Sage's words are meant to stimulate to exertion, and who ought to understand. To the interpretation of Chu Hi it would seem that the Sage's wish was that the people should be all fools; but that sentiment is Lao-tse's and not at all the meaning of the Sage. When in the first year of T'ung Chih, Dr. Martin of the Tung-wen-kwan completed his book *An Introduction to Science*, the Vice-President Hsu was astonished at the revelations in it of things never before heard; but if he were to see the present work I think he would be still more at a loss for words to express his admiration and praise.

Written by Li Hung-chang, Imperial Commissioner, Instructor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of Wen Hua Tien, Viceroy of Chihli, and Earl of the first order of Syu.

The Preface of which the above is a translation, is memorable as containing an unqualified condemnation of the old and estate system of Chinese education and degrees, and an unqualified endorsement of the policy of introducing in its place the cultivation of European science. Even Li Hung-chang must quote the Classics, but he has to adapt their words to his own ideas, and seems glad to have a fling at Chu Hi, the great orthodox expounder of classic lore in whom the common herd are supposed implicitly to believe.

J. CHALMERS.

Amoy, 27th Nov., 1888.

At a meeting of the Amoy Chapter held on Saturday, the 24th, the following Brethren were elected as office-bearers for the next year:—

F. W. Bruce M.E.Z.
W. C. Howard M.E.H.
W. Christy M.E.J.
B. N. Jenkins Scribe E.
J. G. Gotz Scribe N.
W. C. Lewis Treasurer
T. W. Wright Prin. Soj.
W. Wilson Steward
H. J. Wood Junior.

The British barque *Safuma* arrived on the 26th from Newchwang, and reported that the 2nd mate fell from aloft after leaving Newchwang. The injured man was removed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

